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CHAPTER TWO

POLITICAL IDEAS AND LEADERSHIP OF

SHRIMANT CAPTAIN MALOJIRAJE

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C H A P T E R - IIPOLITICAL IDEAS AND LEADERSHIP OF  
SHRIMANT CAPTAIN MALOJIRAJE :

The ruler of Phaltan State, Shrimant Captain Malojiraje Mudhojiraje alias Nanasahab Naik-Nimbalkar was a first class Sardar in the Deccan State and he also functioned as Honorary - Aide - De - Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Since 1916, he was ruling the Native State with great efficiency, to the satisfaction of his subjects. He was known for various reforms which he introduced based on the British ideas. He had introduced almost all the Reform Acts 1929, 1930, 1931, 1942 to his state. Even before the introduction of these reforms by the chief the Native State was fortunate to earn the reputations of a Model state. Sir Heslies Wilson, when visited phaltan state in 1927 as Governor of Bombay state was much pleased with Malojiraje for his consideration of the Acts, and faithful implementation of the Acts. He was well known for his approach and his attitude towards administration. On the last, Ganesh Chaturthi day i.e. on 17th Sept. 1928, a special Darbar was held to celebrate the birth-day of Malojiraje. At this Darbar the Chief took the opportunity to declare the

establishment of a responsible government in Phaltan state by introducing a legislative and executive wings in his state. He always felt that the power should be transferred to the people, and was ever eager to introduce democratic administration. On same occasion " he also went further to declare that this new policy was in conformity with the policy of the British Government to introduce reforms and give due importance to the public opinion. He also pointed and brought to the notice that act and rules have accordingly been formed for e next few months. This shows his keenness it is hoped that this to experiment the Reform Acts introduced by the British ".<sup>1</sup> It is doubted whether there had been any other Native State which can be considered to<sup>be</sup> so eager to accept the British Reforms and introduce them in their Native State.

Shrimant Malojirao introduced the first Reform Act of 1929, " which was most important event of the year. The Government of Phaltan State Act No. I of 1929, was promulgated on 7th Sept. 1929 and both the legislative and Executive Councils were established on the same day. Mr. J. Moteath I.C.S. the political agent of Safara inaugurated the Act of 1929; on 7th Sept. 1929. This ceremony was attended by the gathering which was fully representative, along with many distinguished guests. His Excellency the Government of Bombay, send his congratulatory message "<sup>2</sup> as follows.

" If we observe the last 12 years of state administration ( Phaltan ) we find that there had not been any dissatisfaction among the people, and it is a proved of administration. I heartly congr<sup>9</sup>ulate ( Malojiraje ) for this and for introducing the Act " <sup>3</sup> This message was read in the assembly by the political agent of Phaltan State.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE PHALTAN STATE ACT NO. I OF 1929

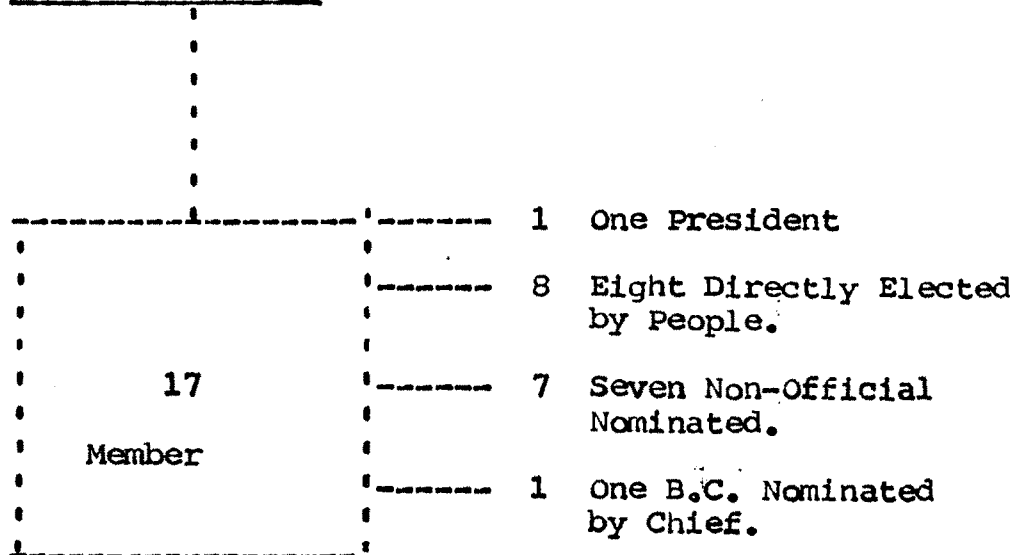
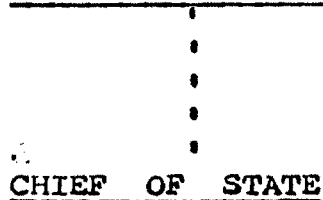
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL :

The composition of legislative council is given in a chart form. The newly established legislative council consisted of 17 ( Seventeen ) member of which eight (8) were directly elected by people, and there were 7 (Seven) who non-officials, one (1) President of legislative council who was to be nominated, one (1) was appointed in Legislative Council who belonged to the Back-Ward Class.

: PHALTAN STATE ACT I 1929 :

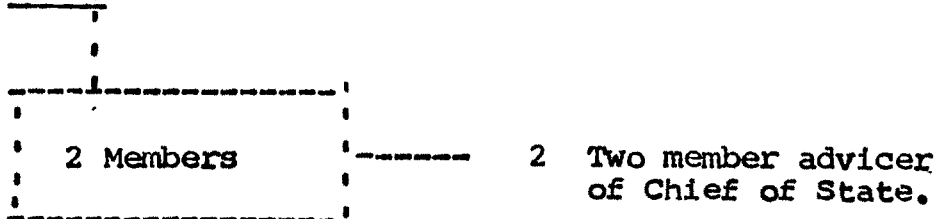
1)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



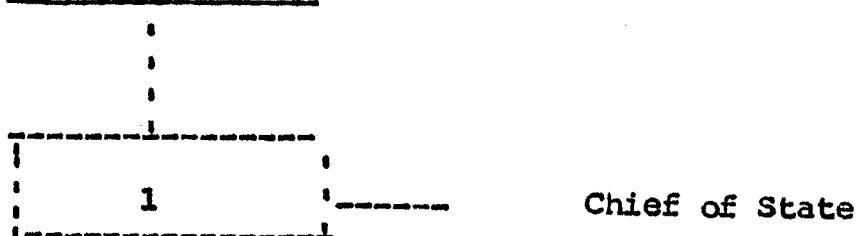
2)

EXECUTIVE



3)

JUDICIAL SYSTEM



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :

" The newly executive council consisted of two members. These councillors functioned as advisers to the chief of state ".<sup>4</sup> The chief of the state took great care to see that, legislative council was made fully representative in the Natives, and with this end in view, he nominated a person to the belonging to the depressed class to the council, Shri Mahadevo Ahiwale was thus nominated to represent the interest of the Back-ward Classes. Mr. S. B. Bapat (B.A.) a former Karbhari of the state was appointed as the President of the Council. The legislative council held three sessions during a year. On examining the work done by this legislative council, it may be said that the subjects of the state, took a good deal of interest in administrative affairs because of which various reforms were introduced by the chief. A few bills were also introduced and resolutions also moved from the functioning. It can be stated that the sessions had been very democratic and free discussion took place between both the officials and the non-officials members. A resolution congratulating the chief for this genuine work was also passed. The chief took various steps on his own initiative on many issues to make progress in his state. Steps towards

the establishment of responsible Government where carried out unanimsously in legislative council, the subjects of the state also expressed their gratitude by presenting an address to the chief and by also entertaining him by organising a Garden party on 27th Sept. 1929. Such had been his cordia relations with his subjects.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGE AS PER PHALTAN STATE ACT

NO. I OF 1931 :

With the view to enlarge the scope of Executive Council and make it more independent and representatives ; the Government of Phaltan State Act No. I of 1929, was amended by Act No. I 1931, where the number of executive councillors were incressed from 2 to 3 and the Diwan was authorised to act as president of the council. The number of elected members of legislative council was also increased from 8 to 9 and the new seat was alloted to the local self government institution. Owing to the increased work in the Revenue Department a new Post of Chief Revenue Officer was also created and Mr.S. H. Kher (B.A.L.L.B.) was appointed as the first Revenue Officer of Phaltan State. It can be doubted as to whether all these developments, changes left

to the assembly could have come forth. It is largely due to Malojirajes close understanding of administration such progressive changes had be introduced.

PHALTAN STATE ACT I 1931

- 1) LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
- |  
|  
|  
CHIEF OF STATE  
|  
|  
|
- |         |       |                               |
|---------|-------|-------------------------------|
| 18      | ----- | 1 President Nominated         |
| Members | ----- | 9 Elected by people directly. |
|         | ----- | 7 Non-official nominated      |
|         | ----- | 1 From B.C. appointed         |
- 
- 2) EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
- |  
|  
|  
CHIEF OF STATE  
|  
|  
|
- |         |       |   |
|---------|-------|---|
| 3       | ----- | 1 Diwan as President of Council.          |
| Members | ----- | 2 Adviser of Rajesaheb in administration. |





importance to the decentralisation. This board commenced its work from 1st June 1931. The chief contributed much to the socio-economic development of the state. He got himself personally acquainted with the various needs of administration blending it to the needs of the public in general. He used all his efforts to develop participatory administration.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL :

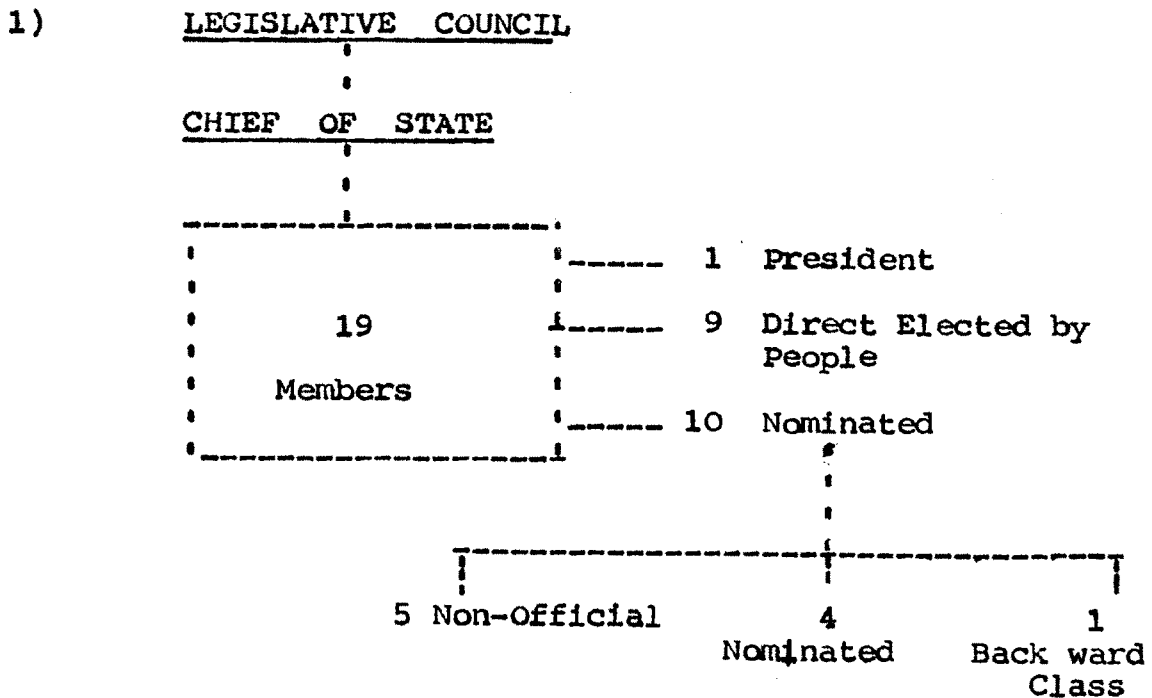
The legislative council consisted of 19 member of whom 9 were elected and 10 nominated. Out of the nominated five were non-officials. The legislative council held three sessions during the year. The first session of legislative assembly was called on the 23rd Feb. 1931. The third session was held on 15th of May 1931. Two official Bills and two non-officials bill were passed. The important one among the being the " Income-tax Amendment Act " and " Local Board Amendment Act."

" With this Act the Darbar nominated all the members of the Local Board for the first three years consisting of twenty (20) members taking particularly care to make the body an full representative one. The activities of board during the first year of its existance as regards

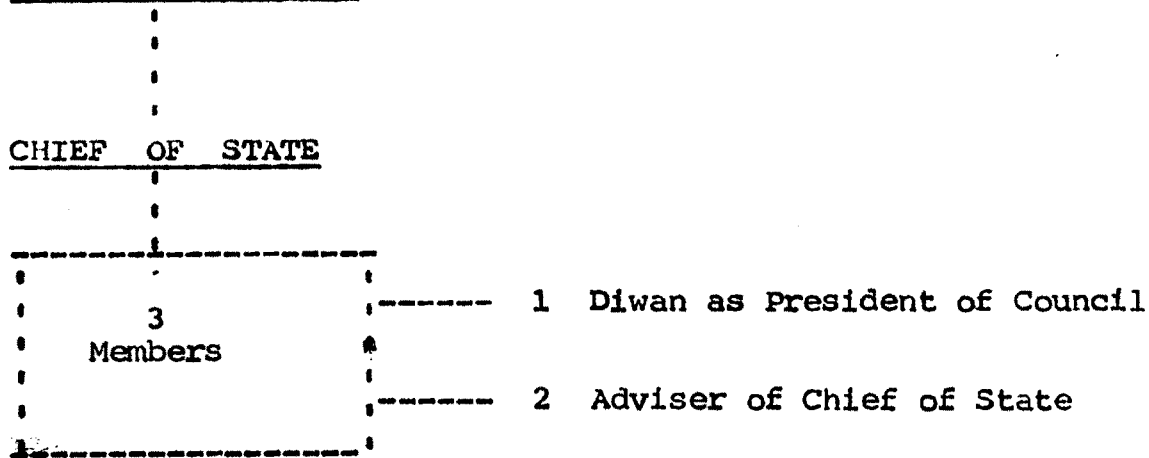
education, medical, relief sanitation and vaccination had been very satisfactory ".<sup>5</sup> The budget was introduced by the finance member and the discussion on the budget also took place which makes it very interesting to note. During all these sessions, the non-official members of legislative council were given due importance and they participated fully, and availed themselves of the right of deliberations without any restrictions. " They moved various resolutions and in all 105 questions were asked and 22 resolutions were moved. This points to the keen interest taken by the non-officials in putting forth their views, and working for the reforms "<sup>6</sup> introduced by the Chief.

PHALTAN STATE ACT V 1931 :

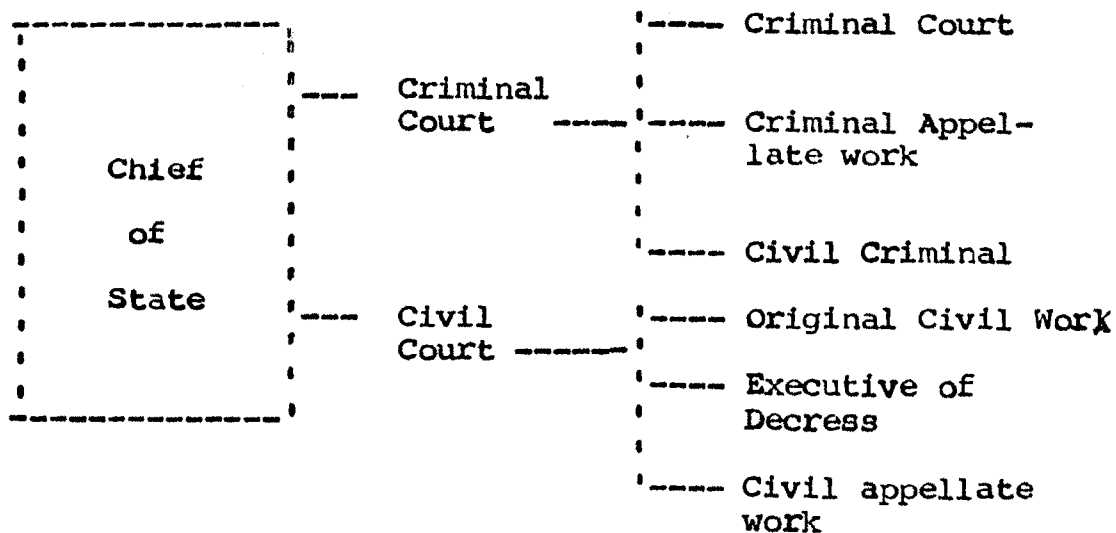
Reform at close of 16th May 1931 :



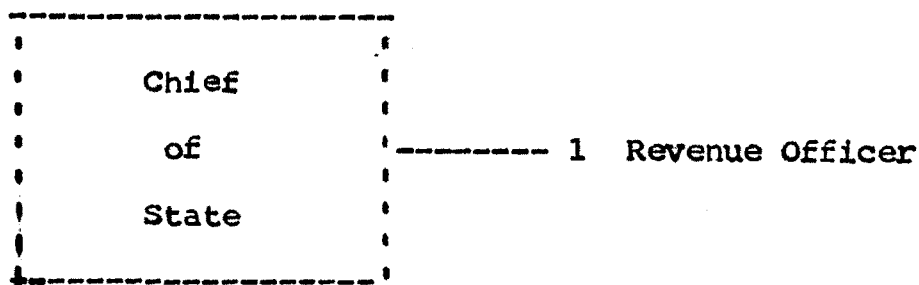
2) EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

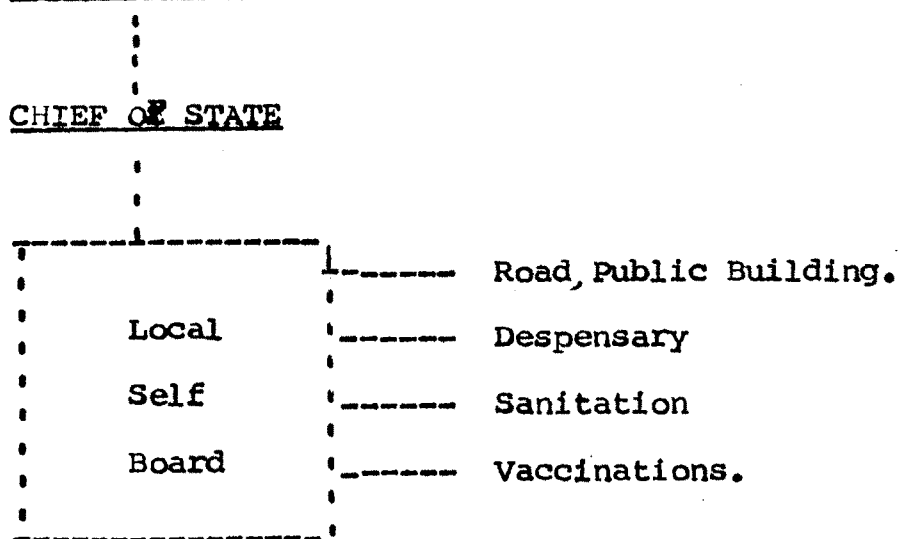


3) JUDICIAL



4) REVENUE OFFICER



5) LOCAL SELF BOARDBILL OF POLITICAL RIGHT 1939 :

As per the legislative's third Act, legislative council came into existence in July 1934. The term of third legislative council was upto June 1940. Seven sessions were held of the third legislative council. In 1929, Shrimant Malojirao provided Political Reform Act. After ten years on 12th November 1939, Shrimant introduced spontaneously the second bill of political rights as follows :

- 1) " There will be 2/3 elected members out of 15 members for clear majority of elected members in legislative council.
- 2) Shrimant Rajesaheb will be appointed as a member in Darbar from by the elected members of the council.
- 3) Voting rights will be extended to the members of the council.
- 4) Power of legislative council will be increased".<sup>7</sup>

With this declaration Shrimant further observed that " From the begining I wished to reform the Act of 1929,05 from 1929 I saw that there had been no eagerness and participation by the people about the new legislative council. Eventhough I would not like to delay in providing facility and power to legislative council."<sup>8</sup> This was due to the lack of political awarness amongst the people. The chief tried to create the essential enviournment and democratic functioning the legislative council.

✓  
PHALTAN STATE ACT 1942 :

When the World War II commenced in the year 1939 and the British rule got engaged in war efforts, many revolutionary changes took place in the Native States. There was nothing of the type, and it had no conflicts with the British rule. This was because of the democratic approach of the Chief. In his speach on ( 7/9/1929 ) he said that " The days of dictatorship or Monarchy have been out dated and the day of the welfare government and democratic function have come."<sup>9</sup>

This proves that Rajesaheb provided the Reform Act. The Quit India Movement was launched, and during the same period 'Prati-Sarkar' parllel Government was also introduced

by Nana Patil in Maharashtra. All these developments had no impact on the peaceful development activities in Phaltan State. " On 8th August 1942 Mahatma Gandhi announced in Congress Conference at Bombay that if princess would have value and status in independence India, then they must delegate administration to their subjects. They should delegate their responsibility on the subjects. The program of the state should be open and not secret<sup>10</sup>". Malojiraje, in this context had gone a step ahead in restoring power to the people, when Gandhi said this.

It was because of this Rajesaheb introduced the Reform Act of 1942, in Phaltan State. He firmly believed in the democratic set up of administration.

PHALTAN STATE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ACT 1942 :

Act 1942 extended the powers and rights of legislature and introduced a more responsible government in Phaltan state. With this act there were 18 members in the council. Out of the 18 members 12 were directly elected by the people, and six were nominated by the Government. Out of 12 members minimum 2 members were appointed as a ministers. Both were responsible for all the departments of internal state administration. Among the 12 seats two seats were

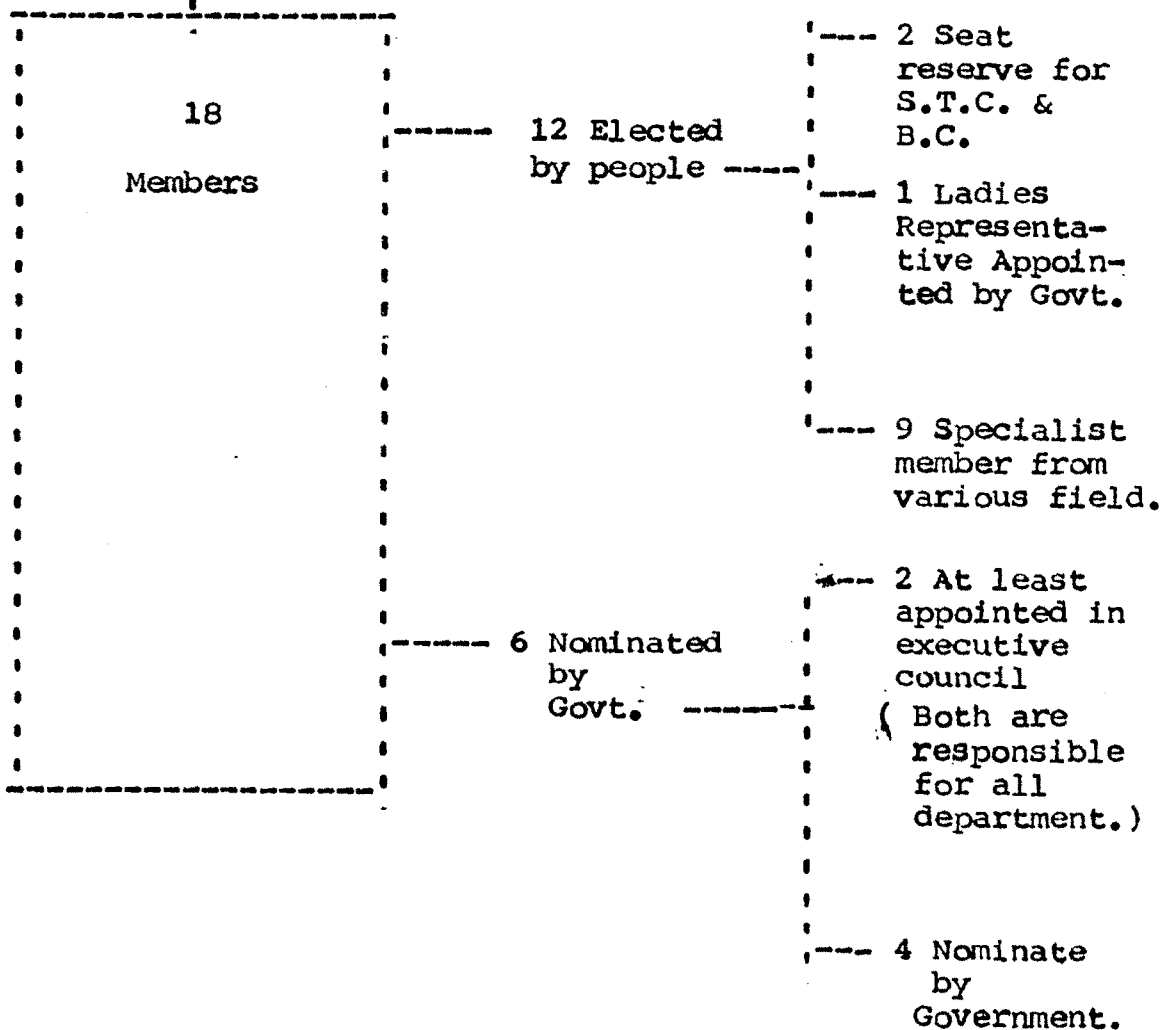
reserved for S.T.C. and Back-ward classes, one lady representative was appointed in Government which was a nominated post, and the other post was for specialist and experienced who was not connected with the affairs of Phaltan State. This tradition of appointing a specialist is a note worthy feature.

The legislative council had the powers to discuss all the subjects, and was also empowered to sanction and act on any subjects, except in the matters of reserve subjects. The budget of the state also was sanctioned by the legislative council except some reserved subject heads. The minister elected as members to the legislature where responsible to the legislature. The term of legislature was for three years. Shrimant or a Chief of State had the power to extend or dissolve the legislature. The President of the legislature was appointed by Rajesaheb and Vice-President was elected from the members of the legislature.



PHALTAN STATE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AS PER ACT 1942 :

( Responsible Government )

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILCHIEF OF STATE

PHALTAN STATE LOK-SABHA AND POLITICAL PARTIES :

From 1929 democratic administration was introduced in Phaltan. The function of the Legislature Council was also democratic - A- V- alias Vamanrovaji Patwardhan took an initiative in establishing " Deccan State Lok Sabha, Centre Phaltan ". A. V. Patwardhan since 1929, when the first Act was introduced, took keen interest in creating the political awareness amongst the people in the affairs of the Native State since 1929, his efforts did not go futile. In 1938, Reform Act of Phaltan he could see that the people had learnt to participate in the state affairs and they did participate in the Lok Sabha proceedings etc.,

THE AIM AND OBJECT OF LOK-SABHA OF PHALTAN :

- 1) " Establishment of responsible Government under Chief of state by peaceful means.
- 2) Development of Political Socio-economic condition of Phaltan state.
- 3) Establishment of welfare state."<sup>11</sup>

Various types of discussions took place in the Darbar and Lok-Sabha<sup>but</sup> there was no conflict of any type. Various resolutions were passed from time to time in the Darbar and Lok-Sabha. Some of the resolutions which can be mentioned are :

- 1) " To reduce the land revenue, which was increased by Revision Settlement Act 1924-25.
- 2) Return of the land to their owners which was under the control of Darbar on the basis of land revenue and water charges.
- 3) Omitting fees which was charged on cattle breeding." <sup>12</sup>

Lok - Sabha party took part in elections of Municipality and Legislative Council election etc.

The second party was " Independent Party of Reformist". Members of this party were working in Phaltan states, Legislative Council, Phaltan and in the Phaltan Municipality, Local Board, Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., etc., In the municipality election this party had won three seats.

" The third party was " Farmer's Federation ". This party was established on 25th Feb. 1940. This party took keen interest in socio-economic and educational development of Phaltan state, as well as to solve the problems and difficulties faced by the farmers".<sup>13</sup> It took keen interest in agricultural development.

When Malojiraje provided democratic form of Government it was since then various organizations and institutions developed. There were no conflicts between Darbar and the party or within parties as such. Because of the leadership or handling of the administration by Malojirao Naik-Nimbalkar, there were neither land nor disputes of any type. Malojirao always took keen interest in the welfare of his state and provided facilities to his subjects. During this period exactly, many of other Native States had been in various problems; as this period was a period of turmoil in other Native states i.e. " Kolhapur Native State and Jamakhandi Native State. In these two states there was a ban on organising Lok-Sabha under Article 144 <sup>14</sup> " But in Phaltan States this situation was normal and peaceful and there is no record found of any single unlawful incidence; in comparison to other surrounding Native States.

#### CHAMBER OF PRINCES AND MALOJIRAO :

The Chamber of Princes ( Narendra Mandal ) was established in 1921. Montague Chemsford Reform Act was being introduced since 1921. The aim of this Chamber of Princes, was to protect the interest of Indian States, in British India. There were 108 Chief of States. They were permanent members, and 128 states were divided in 12 blocks. Each block had

one representative for three years. " In 12 blocks one block was known as a Central group of States in the Deccan. In this group the following states were included. Akkalkot, Aundh, Jat, Phaltan, Surgana, and Bhor. In June - July 1930 ✓ Shrimant Malojirao alias Nanasaheb was elected as a representative of Central group of state in Deccan for Chamber of Princes."<sup>15</sup>

" Chief of Phaltan and his (Diwan) Secretary represented them in London in July 1933. They represented the views of smaller Native States, which were influenced by the new constitution of Chamber of Princes. After consulting his brother rulers he sent Mr. K. V. Godbole the Diwan of Phaltan to London to attend the Second and Third Round Table Conferences and give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, on behalf of the following ten Deccan States ( Akkalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kurundwad, Sr. Miraj, Sr. Miraj, Jr. Phaltan, and Ramdurg ). The Rajesaheb also followed Mr. Godbole to England and had an interview with the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Godbole was then allowed to place the case of the above mentioned states before special committee at which the Rajesaheb was also present. Mr. Bulter R. A. under Secretary of State for India

presided at this meeting. Besides Mr. Godbole gave his evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on 6th July 1933. During his stay in England the Rajesaheb acquainted himself with the prominent people of England who took keen interest in Indian affairs and especially in the position of smaller states in particular of Deccan state." 16

✓ CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN PHALTAN STATE :

Shrimant Malojirao was a instrumental in introducing co-operative movement in Phaltan. From the bein begining of his regime, he took interest in co-operative field. Co-operative movement was launced in Phaltan State right since 1917. "In 1918 The Phaltan Bank Ltd." was established. It was a trading Bank. The bank supplied capital to the Credit Society ( Patpedhy ). Malojiraje saw the need of irrigational development in his state, which would need large capital. Hence Rajesaheb established many co-operative institutions credit societies for the benifit of the poor agricultural communities. He had a overall view of the needs of his State.

In 1926, Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Phaltan was established. Rajesaheb made provision to provide provincial loan from Bombay Co-operation Bank, which could provide loans maximum to the 6 lakhs.



" Shri R. B. Ganesh Vyankatesh Jogalekar was Karbhari of State and the Registrar of Societies, who helped to develop this bank and co-operative movement. He had experience and knowledge about it." 17

The Annual Report of 1938-39, shows the development of co-operative movement, and besides the economic development of Bank.

" Annual Report of Shri Laxmi Central Bank Ltd., Phaltan." 18

	Rs.
1) Strength of Socities	67
2) Strength of Member	4,338
3) Share Capital	78,552
4) Deposit	3,72,698
	1,00,521
5) Reserve and other funds	1,53,995
6) Total liqued capital	10,02,830
7) Debat Loan	6,93,782

In all the 73 villages in Phaltan States area covered, 67 societies had been established. It can be noted how development of co-operative movement of Phaltan state had taken form roots under his leadership.

The co-operative department was under the control of Revenue members of the State. The Registrar of the co-operative societies controlled the societies and the bank. There was a ' Mamledar ' appointed under the registrar to help the functioning of the societies so established.

Shri Laxmi Central co-operative Bank Ltd., Phaltan was registered under Bombay Act 7 of 1925 on 31st January 1926. The opening function was held under the Presidentship of Shrimant Malojiraje alias Nanasaheb on 3rd Feb. 1926.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BANK :

There was a Board of Directors of the Bank consisting of six members, out of six members, two members were elected by the share-holders. Two members were elected from credit societies and the two members by the collector of Phaltan. The directors Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board were elected in the Annual General Meeting annually :

" The Annual Report of the Bank 1940, shows the development of Bank and co-operative movement ". 19



	Rs.
1) Share Capital	2,00,000
2) Capital to Loan	1,39,550
3) Refund Loan Capital	61,670
4) Reserve Fund	36,323
5) Building Reserve Fund	21,500
6) Un Confidential Loan Fund	15,600
7) Divident Equalization Fund	5,608
8) Other Funds	1,046
9) Deposits	4,00,000

Bank invested its capital on personal property and societies and loan to share holders.

	Rs.
1) Banks personal property of societies	3,00,000
2) Loan to share holders	54,000

" In 1940 the strength of societies got increased from 67 to 75 "<sup>20</sup> This informs the developmental aspects in totality; and that too in pre-independent period.

THE AIMS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND BANK :

The aims and object of the Bank and societies were wide ranging. They tried to develop the subjects of the State; as well as the economy of the State. The bank and societies provided loan to share holders for :

- 1) Agriculture Development.
- 2) To establish Multi-purpose societies.
- 3) Provide loan to Industrial development.
- 4) Provide loan for fodder and cuttle purchase etc.
- 5) Provide loans for the purpose which could contribute in the development of state in general.

All this points to the progressive policies in Phaltan state. The formation of this movement proves progressive views of Shrimant Malojirao. Through the co-operative societies, Rajesaheb tried to provide money to the needy farmers and bussiness-man. People accepted the leadership of Rajesaheb not only because he was Chief of State but he was liked by the people because of his democratic approach. He had established himself as the most popular leader of the massess.

#### PHALTAN MUNICIPALITY :

" Phaltan was the only town in the State which had a Municipality, established in 1868. It consisted of 16 members, half of whom were nominated by the Durbar. The total revenue during 1931-32 was Rs. 33,293 and expenditure Rs. 35,922.<sup>21</sup>

The strength of the members increased after 1935. It indicates that the administration of Municipality was democratic, which was also lead by Shrimant Malojiraje.

" Before the merger of state in Independent India" there were (20) twenty members out of these seven government servants, 13 tax paying members. The Chairman of committee was a physician, or medical officer of hospital. President of General committee was the Karabhari of State. The total annual income of the Municipality was Rs. 13 Thousand. The sources for income e.g. excise tax, House, water, sanitation, and punishment tax. The other side of expenditure was administration, Light, Road development, Medical, Garden, Plantation etc." <sup>22</sup>

The Phaltan Municipality was considered as ideal because they had provided many facilities to the citizen . The people from other places also utilised the services of hospital, education. The political agent of Satara also had a great appreciation about the functioning of this Municipality.

#### LOCAL BOARD OF PHALTAN STATE :

Phaltan Local Board was established in accordance to Local Board Amendment Act No. V of 1931 which was passed in May 1931. There was thus no time to hold election to

form the general body of Local Board, and the Darbar nominated all the members of the Board for the first three years consisting of twenty (20) members taking particularly care to make a body a fully representative one." The activities of the board during the first year of its existence as regards education, medical, relief, sanitation and vaccination had been satisfactory. The receipts of the Local Board amounted to Rs. 52,154/- and expenditure incurred during the year to Rs. 49,849/-. There was also President and Vice-President,<sup>23</sup> during this period.

After the first three years the members of Local Board were elected directly by the people.

ALL INDIA WOMEN CONFERENCE AND PHALTAN STATE :

As a reformer; Rajesaheb also took keen interest in the development of women lot, who had been subjected to many social odd's. Rajesaheb was against the evil customs which prevailed in the Maratha and Muslim community as well as other communities. He stopped the customs like ' Ghosha ' and ' Pardaha '. In the coronation ceremony of Rajesaheb in 1917, Shrimant Ranisaheb was asked to come in the Darbar without Ghosha. This indicates that he was Liberal and very progressive minded.

Shrimant Sou-Ranisaheb took interest in the development and reformation of women conditions with support of Malojirao. In 1928, Sagunamata Maternity Hospital was established. All women without caste distinction were admitted in the hospital free of charge. Rajesaheb provided secondary education for Girl's in Phaltan. Ranisaheb also sent her daughter in the school in which other girls got education. " On 27th July 1936, Rajesaheb declared the right to vote and representation for women in the States Legislature Council election. Shrimant Ranisaheb was present in the ' All India Women Conference held in 1936 at Ahemadbad '.<sup>24</sup> To acquaint herself of various women activities she called Bi-annual meeting of All India Women Conference in July 1937. She was the President of A.I.W.C. Conference held in 1937 at Ahemadabad. Audit Women Education Class were launched in 1936 in Manmohan Rajwada of Phaltan, by the inspiration of Malojiraje and Ranisaheb because of which she was awarded the ' Keesar-E-Hind ' in 1938,<sup>25</sup> by the British empire. " After independence of India A.I.W.C., Conference was held at Phaltan in 1955 ".<sup>26</sup> Ranisaheb was President of Sevasadan Society Poona ' she contributed much in this direction and Rajesaheb provided economic and financial help."<sup>27</sup> Ranisaheb had gained much popularity for social work and especially because of her keen interest in women welfare.

THE PHALTAN SUGAR WORKS LTD :

The Phaltan State was a drought affected state. There was no source for development of the state and income of state. The industrilization was the only source for development. The Chief saw that the ' Nira Cannal ' work was taken up and because of this much of the land came under irrigation. The farmers started cultivating sugar cane. Rajesaheb took interest in establishing also a sugar factory in Phaltan State. The State had no capital for investment. So Malojiraje had a contacts with a capitalist named Shridhar Apte. Apte established ' The Phaltan Sugar Works Ltd., ' Factory in 1933. The company invested Rs. 35 Lakhs in State for establishing a sugar factory. The factory actually got commissioned on 9th Feb. 1934.

The Bombay Irrigation Department allowed cultivating sugar cane in 2,500 acars to the British company. 2,500 acares of land came under the Nira right bank cannal branch 1 to 17 ( Phata 1 to 17 ) Company was also purchasing sugar cane from 300 acares of farmers from 1937-38. Company established the railway line for transportation of sugar cane and agricultural material. Rajesaheb and Darbar took part in fixing the rate of sugar-cane in which they saw that the interest of company and the farmer was protected. They did not allow any type of exploitation to come at work.

Darbar of the state provided facilities of income-tax and excise duty of the Company. Company formed new schemes for the welfare of the workers like quarters, Drinking water. Hospital, and Provident Funds, Entertainment Clubs etc.,

The Phaltan sugar factory contributed much to the development of state, as 2,500 to 3,000 people got employment. Transport of the state got increased, besides the uncultivated land came under cultivation. " Rajesaheb took interest to introduce the use of tractors, for the development of land through sugar factory. This was the first tractor in Asia." <sup>28</sup> The prize of this Tractor was Rs. 93 Thousand. The Sugar-factory created above facilities which increased the living standard of the state. All this was due to the able leadership of Rajesaheb of Phaltan.

✓ KISHORSIHAN MOTOR SERVICE COMPANY :

In 1926 Kishorsihan Motor Service Company, was established under the leadership of Malojiraje. Phaltan was centre of Company which connected Poona, London, Nira, Jejuri, Saswad, Natepute, Malshiras, Akaluj and Pandharpur. Before the rise of Company, bull-cart was used by the people. It was troublesome so there was need of good transport company or system. Rajesaheb personally looked in the administration of company; so that the Company could provide good services to the people.

The first object of company was to provide transport facility at an economical rate to the people. This object was also related with the welfare programme of the state. The second object was to put establish contact of Phaltan state's people with the people of Poona city. Poona city was a big city in Maharashtra and Poona was besides the centre of education. With this in mind R<sub>a</sub>jesaheb took keen interest in developing the transport needs of the people. It is worth mentioning here that Deccan State and Kolhapur's resident Lejut Col. K. V. Evans Gordon in appriciation observed as follows.

" I visited the Kishorsinh Motor Company's workshop today with the Rajesaheb. The company still commands the support of the public as indeed they are fully entitled to owing to their strict adherence to time schedule and the maintenance of a throughly efficient staff and their passengers. This letter is exemplified in the new type of motor bus which I was privileged to inspect this morning which appear to be the last word in comforts. I wish the company ever success."<sup>29</sup>

Rajesaheb was expert in driving the motor and he had knowledge about motor machine. There was also electricity supply company which supplied electricity to Phaltan state.



In this way Rajeshab took keen interest in the overall economic development of Phaltan state. With this wide knowledge and experience his qualities of leadership, and administrative abilities get well established. With these experiences, he could achieve better goals as a politician in Congress party after 1947.

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